

LECTIA VI

VERBELE MODALE

Can, could, may, might, must, need, should, ought to, shall, will, would.

Caracteristici generale

- Nu primesc *to* inaintea lor si dupa ele:

Ex. *Can* is a model verb.

I can do this. (Pot sa fac aceasta.)

Spre deosebire de:

I want to do this. (Vreau sa fac aceasta.)

- Nu primesc *s* la persoana III singular, prezent.

Ex. He can speak English.

- Nu formeaza negativul si interogativul cu „to do”.

Ex. He cannot (can't) speak English.

- Nu au toate timpurile. Se folosesc inlocuitori.

Can

1. are sensul de *a putea, a fi in stare*

Ex. I can make this translation.

Can = *infinitiv, prezent*

Negativ: cannot, can't

Ex. I cannot (can't) make this translation.

Interogativ: Can I? Can you? etc.

Ex. Can you make this translation?

Could=*Past Tense, conditional prezent* al verbului *can*

Negativ: could not (couldn't)

Interogativ: Could I? Could you? etc.

Ex. I couldn't come to you yesterday.

N-am putut sa vin la tine ieri.

Could you help me?

Ai putea sa ma ajuti?

Pentru *conditionalul trecut* se foloseste *could* + infinitivul trecut

Ex. He could have been here in time.

Ar fi putut sa fie aici in timp.

Pentru celelalte timpuri se foloseste inlocuitorul *to be able to*.

Ex. I will be able to come to you tomorrow.

Voi putea veni la tine mâine.

I haven't been able to ring you up this week.

N-am putut sa-ti telefoniez saptamâna aceasta.

2. Arata o anumita abilitate fizica sau intelectuala. Se traduce cu *a sti sa*.

Ex. I can swim. (Stiu sa inot.)

I can speak English. (Stiu sa vorbesc engleza.)

Cu acest sens, timpurile se folosesc ca la punctul 1 (could pentru Past Tense si conditionalul prezent, inlocuitorul *to be able to* pentru celelalte timpuri.).

Ex. I will be able to drive a car after I have taken a few lessons.

Voi sti sa conduc masina dupa ce voi lua câteva lectii.

3. In vorbirea familiara, can poate fi folosit cu sensul lui may de „a avea permisiunea”.

Ex. Father, can I take your car?

Tata, pot/am permisiunea sa iau masina ta?

4. Can't/couldn't - nu se poate sa, nu e posibil sa.

Ex. It can't/couldn't be 9 o'clock. The sun hasn't set yet.

Nu se poate sa fie ora 9. Soarele nu a apus inca.

Pentru a reda ideea de trecut cu acest sens, se foloseste infinitivul trecut.

Ex. You can't/couldn't have seen John in the street. He is abroad.

Nu se poate sa-l fi vazut pe John pe strada. El e in strainatate.

May

1. are sensul de a putea, a avea permisiunea

Ex. May I smoke in this room?

Pot/am permisiunea sa fumez in aceasta camera?

Yes, you may. (Da, poti.)

Negativ: may not, mayn't

Interogativ: May I? May you?

May = infinitiv, prezent

Cu acest sens exista timpul *might* care reda ideea de trecut, dar se foloseste numai dupa un alt verb la trecut (vorbire indirecta).

Ex. He said I might smoke in that room.

Pentru celelalte timpuri se folosesc inlocuitorii: *to be allowed to*, *to be permitted to*.

Ex. I was allowed/permitted to smoke in that room.

Am putut/mi s-a permis sa fumez in camera aceea.

I will be allowed/permitted to smoke in that room.
Voi putea/mi se va permite sa fumez in camera aceea.

2. May/Might - *s-ar putea sa*

Ex. Take your umbrella. It may/might rain.
Ia-ti umbrela, s-ar putea sa ploua.
Ring up John. He may/might be at home now.
Telefoneaza-I lui John. S-ar putea sa fie acasa acum.
Cu acest sens, ideea de trecut este redata prin adaugarea infinitivului trecut.

Ex. Why didn't you take your coat? You may/might have caught a cold.
De ce nu ti-ai luat haina? S-ar fi putut sa racesti.

3. May/might pot exprima un repros.

Ex. You may/might help me when I am in need.
Ai putea sa ma ajuti când sunt la nevoie.
Pentru redarea ideii de trecut, se adauga infinitivul trecut.
Ex. You might have written me a letter when you were in England.
Ai fi putut sa imi scrii o scrisoare când erai in Anglia.

Must

1. A trebui

Ex. It's got late. I must go home.
S-a facut târziu. Trebuie sa plec acasa.
Negativ: must not, mustn't
Interogativ: Must I? Must you?
Must = infinitiv, prezent
Nu are alte timpuri.
Se foloseste inlocuitorul *to have to*.
Ex. I had to finish the traslation yesterday.
A trebuit sa termin traducerea ieri.
I will have to finish the translation tomorrow.
Va trebui sa termin traducerea mâine.
Trebuie mentionat faptul ca inlocuitorul lui must, *to have to* formeaza interogativul si negativul cu ajutorul auxiliarului *to do*.
Ex. I didn't have to finish the translation yesterday.

2. De asemenea, poate avea sensul *probabil ca*:

Ex. It must be late. Let's go home.
Probabil ca e târziu. Hai sa mergem acasa.
John must be at home now. Let's call on him.
Probabil ca John e acasa acum. Hai sa-l vizitam.
Cu acest sens, ideea de trecut se reda prin adaugarea infinitivului trecut.
Ex. I was asleep when you arrived home last night. It must have been

late.

Eu dormeam când ai venit tu aseara. Probabil ca era târziu.

Need

Exista doua verbe:

- *To need*: verb obisnuit, notional, cu sensul de *a avea nevoie*

Ex. He doesn't need this book.

El nu are nevoie de aceasta carte.

- *Need*: verb modal, cu sensul de *a fi nevoie*

Ca verb modal, *need* se foloseste numai la interogativ si negativ.

Ex. Need I be here at one o'clock?

E nevoie sa fiu aici la ora 1?

No, you needn't.

Nu, nu e nevoie.

Pentru a raspunde afirmativ la intrebarea de mai sus, se foloseste verbul *must*.

Ex. Need I be here at one o'clock?

Yes, you must! (Da, trebuie!)

Pentru exprimarea ideii de trecut a verbului need, exista 2 posibilitati:

- Daca actiunea nu era necesara, dar a fost facuta, se foloseste *needn't + infinitivul trecut*.

Ex. You needn't have watered the flowers.

Couldn't you see it was going to rain?

Nu era nevoie sa uzi florile. N-ai vazut ca urma sa ploua?

- Daca actiunea nu era necesara si nu a fost facuta, se foloseste *didn't need + infinitivul*

Ex. We didn't need to do this exercise.

The teacher told us it was too easy for us.

Nu a fost nevoie sa facem acest exercitiu. Profesorul ne-a spus ca e prea usor pentru noi.

Nota: *Nu trebuie confundat need not cu must not. Need not se traduce cu „nu e nevoie”. Must not se traduce cu „nu trebuie”.*

Ex. You needn't drive so fast; we have enough time.

Nu e nevoie sa conduci atât de repede; avem destul timp.

You mustn't drive so fast; there is a speed limit here.

Nu trebuie sa conduci atât de repede; aici e limita de viteza.

Should, Ought to

Ambele verbe indica o actiune corecta, o obligatie morala, o recomandare. Se traduc cu: *ar trebui sa, ar fi cazul sa, ar fi bine sa*.

Ex. You should/ought to help your mother with housework.

Ar trebui sa o ajuti pe mama ta la treburile casei.
Pentru a reda ideea de trecut, se adauga infinitivul trecut.
Ex. You should not/ought not to have been so rude to him.
Nu ar fi trebuit sa fii atât de nepoliticos cu el.

Shall

Folosit cu persoana I, shall indica viitorul.
Folosit cu persoana I, interogativ, poate indica, de asemenea, solicitarea unui sfat, o oferta sau o sugestie.
Ex. Which dress shall I buy?
Ce rochie sa cumpar?
Shall I wait for you?
Sa te astept?
Shall we meet at one o'clock?
Sa ne întâlnim la ora 1?
Folosit cu persoanele II si III, *shall* poate arata o promisiune, o obligatie sau o amenintare care provin de la cel care vorbeste.
Ex. Mother to child: You shall have a bicycle if you pass the exam.
Mama spune copilului: Vei avea o bicicleta daca vei lua examenul.
Mother to child: You shall not get any pocket-money if you don't pass the exam.
Mama spune copilului: Nu vei mai primi nici un ban de buzunar daca nu vei lua examenul.

Will, Would

- Formula de politete, cerere politicoasa:

Will you/would you sit down?
Will you/would you help me with my translation, please?

- A voi (cu sens extins la obiecte):

This child will/would not do what I say.
Acest copil nu vrea sa faca ce-I spun.
This radio won't work.

- Actiune repetata:

- *in perioada prezenta*

My mother will sit for hours watching TV.

Mama mea obisnuieste sa stea ore intregi privind la televizor.

o *in trecut*

When I was a child, my mother would read me fairy tales.

Când eram copil, mama obisnuia sa-mi citeasca povesti.

- Presupunere: se traduce in limba romana cu o fi.

This girl looks very much like Jane.

She will be her sister.

Aceasta fata seamana foarte bine cu Jane. O fi sora ei.

Se poate folosi cu infinitivul trecut:
He will have reached Paris by now.
O fi ajuns la Paris până acum.

Nota: *In afara de „would”, ideea de actiune repetata in trecut se poate exprima cu „used to”.*

Ex. When I was a child, my mother used to read me fairy tales.

Used to eate un verb semi-modal, care are numai forma de trecut.

Un alt verb semi-modal este dare (a indrazni) care se conjuga la afirmativ ca un verb obisnuit, in timp ce la interogativ si negativ se poate conjuga atât ca un verb obisnuit cât si ca modal.

Exercitii cu verbe modale

1. *Treceti urmatoarele propozitii la Past Tense Simple si Future Tense Simple, folosind inlocuitorii verbelor modale respective, acolo unde este necesar:*

1. He can swim very well.
2. I must go soon.
3. You may leave earlier.
4. She can lend you that book.
5. This child may have another cake.
6. You may not smoke in this room.
7. I cannot translate ten pages a day.
8. Can you help me?
9. You mustn't do this .
10. May I walk on the grass?
11. He may not come in wearing dirty boots.
12. I must learn English.
13. You may not speak to your mother like that.
14. I must look up the words in the dictionary.
15. She can play the piano very well.
16. Can Jane type very quickly?
17. Can you speak Chinese?
18. Everybody may borrow books from this library.
19. Must you be so rude?
20. She can read and write at the age of five.

1. *Redati ideea de trecut in urmatoarele propozitii folosind infinitivul trecut in loc de infinitivul prezent:*

1. John must be ill.
2. It can't be too late.
3. It might rain.
4. He must be delayed at the office.
5. You might write to me more often.
6. You should visit your sick friend in hospital.
7. He ought to tell me the truth.
8. You might change your mind about that.

9. He may be at home.
10. It can't be easy to learn Chinese.
11. He should go to school everyday.
12. You can't be pleased with this piece of news.
13. You might pay more attention to your work.
14. You needn't do this.
15. You can't see a bear in this part of the country.
16. He needn't buy milk; there is plenty in the fridge.
17. He must be in the garden at this time of the day.
18. It must be difficult to climb this mountain.
19. You shouldn't go to bed so late.
20. John could be a winner.

1. Completati spatiile goale cu can sau can't:

1. Man ...travel through space now. 2. He ...reach the Moon and walk there. 3. He ...even drive on its surface. 4. But one still ...breathe without extra oxygen and one certainly ...stay there very long. 5. When we ... fly there as easily as we fly to other countries of the world, holidays will be very different.

1. Reformulati urmatoarele propozitii folosind must + infinitivul prezent sau infinitivul trecut:

Model:

He probably speaks English well.
 He must speak English well.
 You probably forgot to lock the door.
 You must have forgotten to lock the door.

1. He probably thinks I am wrong.
2. He is probably older than he looks.
3. You probably left your umbrella in the shop.
4. She is probably a very good doctor.
5. It probably took a long time to finish this translation.
6. He probably came home very early.
7. This is probably the best Romanian film of the year.
8. You probably knew the lesson very well to get a 10.
9. He was probably late.
10. You have probably forgotten his address.

5. Reformulati urmatoarele propozitii folosind may + infinitivul prezent sau infinitivul trecut:

Model:

Perhaps it snows in the mountains.
 It may/might snow in the mountains.

Perhaps it snowed in the mountains
It may/might have snowed in the mountains.

1. Don't wait. It is possible for her to be very late.
2. I have bought his latest book; perhaps it is a good one.
3. Take your umbrella; perhaps it will rain.
4. It is possible that I come home early.
5. I think she was angry with you.
6. A good knowledge of English is likely to help you a lot in your career.
7. It is possible that he was right but I don't think so.
8. Perhaps he has done the exercise correctly, but I doubt it.
9. Perhaps she has returned the book to you and you have lent it to someone else.
10. Perhaps she was out when you rang her up.

6. Reformulati urmatoarele propozitii folosind *can't* + infinitivul prezent sau infinitivul trecut:

Model:

I don't believe you are right.
You can't be right.
I don't believe you were right.
You can't have been right.

1. I don't believe it is his fault.
2. I don't believe it was his fault.
3. I don't believe that he has passed the exam.
4. I don't believe she has got so fat.
5. I don't think the weather will change.
6. I don't think he is at the office so late at night.
7. I don't believe she has learnt English in two months.
8. I don't believe she has married that awful man.
9. I don't think this is a true story.
10. I don't think you will miss the train if you hurry.

1. Completati spatiile goale cu mustn't sau needn't :

1. You ... take an umbrella. The sky is clear.
2. I ... return the books before the 1st of September.
3. You ...make a noise or the baby will wake up.
4. You...water the flowers, it will soon start raining.
5. The visitors ... feed the animals in the Zoo.
6. People ... speak during the concert.
7. One ...buy a ticket for a slow train in advance.
8. One ... travel by bus without paying the fare.
9. You ... take sleeping pills too often; they are addictive.

10. You ... worry about money. I'll give you as much as you want.

1. ***Completati spatiile goale cu should sau would:***

1. You ...not go to bed so late at night.
2. ... you help me solve this problem?
3. When I was young, I ...wear my hair long.
4. I ...hurry up in order not to miss the train.
5. My child ...play with the cat for hours on end.
6. ...you be so kind and pass me the salt, please?
7. He always made mistakes because he ...never take any advice.
8. You ...not eat so many sweets if you don't want to get fat.
9. You ...not expect everybody to obey you.
10. When I was a teenager, I ...read one book a day.

9. ***Completati spatiile goale cu shall sau will:***

1. He ...read for hours on end.
2. ...you tell me the truth, for once?
3. This ...be John's house.
4. Go to sleep, I promise you not ...be disturbed.
5. If you win the contest, you...get a nice present.
6. You ...do this whether you like it or not.
7. She ...write an article for this magazine every week.
8. This door ... not unlock.
9. ... you correct my exercise, please?
10. This letter is full of mistakes; you ...re-type it.

10. ***Completati spatiile goale cu didn't need to sau needn't have + forma III a verbului:***

1. I ...(answer) the questions, which was very convenient.
2. I ...(answer) the questions, which would have saved me a lot of work.
3. I ...(buy) a new map of London as I already had one.
4. You ...(lend) him so many books; he will never read them all.
5. We ...(wait) too long; he was back soon.
6. I ...(see) him for that. I wrote him a letter.
7. I ...(get up) so early today, but I forgot it was Sunday.
8. You ...(wait) for me. I am sorry you wasted your time.
9. The student ...(write) such a long composition, because the teacher won't have time to read it all.
10. You ...(buy) so much bread. It'll get stale.
11. ***Completati spatiile goale cu must, can't sau needn't + infinitivul trecut:***

1. It ...(rain) here; the road is dry.
2. I haven't got my bag with me; I ...(leave) it on the bus.

3. The child ... (leave) home. I locked the door and took the key with me.
4. You ...(see) Anna yesterday. She is away.
5. John ...(do) such a thing; he is a nice boy.
6. He ...(swim) across the Danube; he is a very poor swimmer.
7. I didn't hear the phone. I ...(be) in the garden.
8. You...(lend) him your text - book. He has one of his own.
9. He ...(be) at home. The light was on in his room.
10. It ...(take) you a long time to knit this dress.

12. Incercati sa gasiti un sens urmatorului dialog:

"Do you think he will?"

"I think he might."

"His family consider he should."

"Yes, but he himself believes he needn't."

1. Traduceti in limba engleza, folosind verbe modale sau inlocuitori ai acestora:

1. Toti studentii pot si trebuie sa scrie aceasta lucrare.
2. Va trebui sa ma ajuti mai mult astazi.
3. Sunt sigur ca voi putea gasi timp sa te ajut.
4. Profesorul mi-a spus ca pot sa lipsesc de la ora urmatoare.
5. Stiam sa cânt la pian când eram copil.
6. Nu stiu sa crosetez.
7. Ai putea sa-mi telefonezi mai des când stii ca sunt bolnav.
8. Ar trebui ca toti copiii sa faca treburi in casa.
9. Ar fi trebuit sa citesc bibliografia pentru acest seminar.
10. Toata lumea sa fie prezenta la sedinta.
11. Va trebui sa plec curând.
12. Nu e nevoie sa-ti cari singura bagajul in gara; te-ar putea ajuta un hamal.
13. Trebuie sa-mi schimb pantofii când intru in casa pentru ca sunt plini de noroi.
14. E nevoie sa urcam la cabana pe jos?
15. Nu, putem lua autobuzul sau telefericul.
16. Nu a fost nevoie sa-I telefonez lui Jane ca sa vorbesc cu ea pentru ca urma sa vina la mine peste o jumatate de ora.
17. Nu era nevoie sa-mi faci cafea, am baut deja doua astazi.
18. Nu a fost nevoie sa spun „multumesc" când am aflat ora exacta formând 958 intrucât stiam ca informatia e inregistrata pe banda.
19. Nu se poate ca profesorul sa fi fost multumit de acest raspuns.
20. Nu se poate sa fi fost acasa aseara. Ti-am telefonat si nu a raspuns nimeni.
21. Probabil ca eram inca la facultate.

22. Am cerut sa vorbesc cu directorul, dar el nu a vrut sa vina la telefon.
23. Ar fi trebuit sa insisti.
24. De ce ai vorbit atât de tare?
25. Iti promit ca vei avea cartea mâine.
26. Nu se poate sa fi gasit usa deschisa, o incuiasem chiar eu.
27. Unde mergem acum?
28. Mâine va trebui sa pun scrisoarea la posta.
29. Vreti, va rog, sa astepti câteva minute?
30. Nu aveti voie sa vorbiti in timpul examenului.